BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

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There being connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

DAILY PROGRESS.

SATURDAY, FEB. 13, 1864.

PROGRESS ALMANAC FOR 1864.

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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Congressional.

RICHMOND, Jan. 12.—In the Senate this morning the military committee reported a bill to relieve army officers. It provides that the President on recommendation of a General, commanding a Department or army, may discharge any officer from service, who has no assignable command or duty, and who is incompetent, inefficient or absent without leave. Officers disabled the President may relieve on full pay during the war, or assign them to such duty as they are able to perform. The bill was taken up and passed: yeas 15 nays 8. The Senate concurred in the House amendments to the general staff bill, and it now awaits the President's signature. Also adopted a resolution requesting the President to inform the Senate whether General Lawton is now performing the duties of Quartermaster General, and whether he has been, since the 10th of August last receiving the pay and allowances of a Brigadier-General, and if so, under what law.

The House passed a bill authorizing the Attorney General to have the laws of Congress published in newspapers, on such terms as may be agreed upon. The military Committee reported favorably on that portion of the Senate bill to provide for the efficiency of the cavalry service which authorizes a General commanding department to dismount and place in infantry such cavalry as behave badly in the face of the enemy or are disorderly, but unfavorably on that portion abolishing Partizan Rangers, with the view to bringing in a substitute not so sweeping in character, but the House postponed the whole bill indefinitely.

The President has vetoed the bill to establish a veteran soldier's home. The veto message will be read in the House this morning.

Conference committees are endeavoring to reconcile differences between the Senate and House on matters under consideration in secret session.

Stocks, War Items, &c.

RICHMOND, Feb. 12.—Stock Market buoyant. Confederate bonds further advanced at auction to-day. Eight per cent. bonds, long dates, 125¼ and interest; seven per cents 112; cotton loan 175, flat; seven thirty interest treasury notes 104½. Sterling Exchange on Nassau twenty-two; London twenty-two and a half, average.—All kinds of securities in demand.

Official dispatches from Gen. Beauregard state that Gen. Finnegan repulsed the advance of the enemy on Lake city, Florida.

Gen. Wise had driven the Yankees from John's Island towards their gunboats and was in pursuit to-day, although outnumbered two to one.

From East Tennessee.

MORRISTOWN, Feb. 12.—The latest from Knoxville states that there are over 2,200 cases small pox among the Yankees. Eight died on Monday.

The main body of the enemy are between there and London.

There is much suffering among the citizens there.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 11.—The enemy kept up an occasional fire throwing about one shell every hour.

Nothing further from John's Island. Prisoners taken represent their force at 3 brigades and 20 guns. They carried off their dead and wounded with them on their retreat.

An official dispatch from Gen. Finnegan, Lake City, Fla., this morning, reports the enemy's advance checked. The news from there is decidedly cheering.

BRITTON'S BLUE-BLACK WRITING FLUID,

MANUFACTURED BY J. E. BRITTON, CHARlotte, N. C. A superior article. Southern Manufacture. Try it. All bottles warranted.

I am manufacturing an article of Writing Ink, equal if not superior, to any Inks manufactured North. Ever, person who has tried this Ink speaks well of its quality. It has a blue-black color, and flows freely from the pen.

It can be had either wholesale or retail by addressing the subscriber.

For thirteen years, writing done with Ink manufactured from this recipe has been exposed to the sun and air, and is as fast in color, and as good now as when first written with. Orders solicited, and all promptly filled. Address.

J. E. BRITTON,
Charlotte, Mecklenburg Co., N. C.

The following recommendation of the superior quality of the Ink is given by the gentleman whose name is annexed. He has used the ink and can speak for its good qualities:

CHARLOTTE, June 3, 1863.

Mr. J. E. Britton:—Dear Sir: I have used your very excellent Writing Fluid, and can truly say that it is superior to any Ink that I have ever seen, manufactured in the South. It is equal if not far better, than any Writing Ink made at the North. Every one who will try this Ink can be sure of getting an excellent article.

C. OVERMAN, P. M.,
July Charlotte, N. C.

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery, to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.
Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

From the Examiner of the 11th.]

PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES IN SECRET SESSION ON THE MILITARY BILL.

Yesterday the injunction of secrecy on the military bill in the House of Representatives was dissolved, and the bill, as amended, returned to the Senate. We have the following synopsis of the House proceedings in secret session:

The first section of the bill was amended by reducing the maximum of the military age from fifty-five to "forty five," requiring that such persons shall be in the military service for the war, *"in the field,"* &c.

The following substitute for section two, offered by Mr. Chilton, of Ala., was adopted:

"All duties as provost and hospital guards, and clerks, or as clerks, guards, assistants, employees or laborers in the commissary and quartermaster departments, in the ordnance and medical bureaus, and in the execution of the enrollment acts, and all similar duties, shall hereafter be performed by persons who have been disabled from active service in the field, and who, by a board of surgeons, shall have been reported fit for these duties; and when these shall have been exhausted the President shall call upon the Governors of the several States for the quotas of persons required to make up the number needed for the performance of the above mentioned duties, which quotas shall be taken from persons not liable to military service in the army of the Confederate States."

In the fourth section, among the list of exempts, are included, by amendment offered by Mr. Simpson, of South Carolina, officers "Executive and Judicial of the Confederate and State governments, except such State officers as the several States may have declared, or may hereafter declare, by law, to be liable to military duty."

An amendment with reference to the exemption of the press, offered by a Mr. Funsten, of Virginia, was adopted. It extends the exemption of *one* editor, formerly limited to newspapers published on the 10th of April, 1862, to those published "prior to that date and since the beginning of the war;" said editor *"to be a practical printer."*

On motion of Mr. Smith, of N. C., the following was added to the list of exemptions: "the public printer and those employed to perform the public printing for the Confederate and State governments."

In contrast with its illiberality to the press we have the following amendment, engineered by Mr. Holcombe, of Virginia, and a professor in the University of Virginia, extending exemption to a new class, viz: "all presidents and teachers of colleges, academies and theological seminaries, who have been regularly engaged as such for two years previous to the passage of this act; Provided that the benefit of this exemption shall extend to those teachers only whose schools are composed of twenty students or more."

Physicians over the age of thirty-five years are exempted, "not including dentists."

On motion of Mr. Smith, of N. C., the following was inserted:

"And for necessary subsistence there shall be also exempt one white man, the head of a family of eight or more white persons who are dependent on his labor for support."

The following was inserted in the exemption clause on motion of Mr. Mills, of South Carolina.

"The President, treasurer, auditor and superintendent of any railroad company, over whose railroad military transportation is performed, and such officers and employees of such company as the President or superintendent of each railroad company shall certify on oath, to be necessary to the efficient operation of such railroad: *Provided* that the number of persons so exempt by this act on any railroad shall not exceed one for each mile of such railroad in actual use for military transportation; and shall be reported by name and description, with the names of any who may leave the employment of the said company, or may cease to be necessary to the efficient operation of the railroad, at least once a month, to the Secretary of War, or such officers as he may designate for that purpose; and, Provided further, that such President or superintendent shall, in each such monthly report certify, on oath, that no person liable to military service has been employed by this company since the passage of this act, in any position in which it was practicable to employ one not liable to military service, and capable of performing efficiently the duties of such position."

On motion of Mr. Hartridge, of Georgia, the following was added:

"And be it further enacted, That there shall be exempted from military service, and under the provision of this act, the white officers of any fire company, organized and in existence in any city of the Confederate States on the 1st day of January, 1861, and composed of free persons of color and slaves: Provided, that not more than three officers shall be exempted for each company; and Provided further, that the persons claiming this exemption were officers of such companies on the said 1st day of January, 1864.

The following was stricken out from the original bill:

"That the President be, and he is hereby authorized to grant details, under general rules and regulations to be issued from the War Department, either from persons between forty-five and fifty-five years of age, or from the army in the field, in all cases where, in his judgment, justice, equity and necessity require that he should make such details, and he may revoke such order of details whenever he may think proper."

And, in lieu of the above, the following, offered by Mr. Pugh, of Alabama, was adopted:

"In addition to the foregoing exemptions, the Secretary of War, under the direction of the President, shall exempt or detail such other persons as he may be satisfied ought to be exempted on account of public necessity; and to insure the production of grain and provisions for the army and non-producers, he shall grant exemptions or details, on such terms as he may prescribe, to such overseers, farmers or planters as he may be satisfied will be more useful to the country in the pursuits of agriculture than in the military service: Provided such exemptions shall cease whenever the farmer, planter or overseer shall fail diligently to employ, in good faith, his own skill, capital and labor, exclusively, in the production of grain and provisions, to be sold to the Government and non-producers at prices not exceeding those fixed at the time for like articles by appraisers of the vicinage under the authority of the law imposing the tax in kind, or the law regulating impressments."

INDEPENDENCE INVOLVED IN THE SLAVERY AGITATION.

Fifteen sovereign States on the North American Continent choose to retain, and foster, and extend, upon their own territories, their own domestic institutions. They possess the same right to do so that England has to place a king upon her throne and to establish an aristocracy. The same right, and as absolute a right, as Russia has to retain or abolish her system of serfdom, free from the impertinent interference of England or Yankeedom. "The country," so-called, of the United States of this Confederacy, have no "policy respecting it." "The majority of the people" have no more to do with slavery in South Carolina than they have with the aristocracy of England or the serfs of Russia; and the attempt on the part of a number of such States as lie north of Virginia and Kentucky, to abolish, or interfere in any way, with the institutions, customs or habits of such States on the North American Continent as lie south of Pennsylvania and Ohio, is nothing else than an alliance of several larger and stronger powers to subjugate what they suppose to be the weaker powers of the continent—to subjugate by diplomacy, if possible—if not, then by force. Have we forgotten the lesson of the Grecian Confederacy? How Athens, after levying tribute upon all the other States, impoverishing them while enriching herself, finally drew the sword for more tribute; and with the sword and the money she had already unjustly wrung from them, achieved her end; how she held all Greece in vassalage to her; how finally her bloated arrogance, and her unscrupulous impositions, combined against her the other States of the Poloponnesus; and how, in the end, this great, wealthy, warlike, commercial people fell—fell through the power of the agricultural, rural States, without her arts, without her wealth, and without her cultivation? The proud, would-be conquerors and masters of Greece, through "the generosity of the Spartans," as history tells us, were only permitted, by the same "barbarians," as they were termed in Athens, to retain "the fortifications of the Piræus;"—her fleet was "limited to twelve ships"—she "gave up all towns taken in the war," and "for the future, she must undertake no military enterprise, but under the command of the Lacedæmonians."—"Such," says history, "was the issue of the Peloponnesian war." Shall we of the South take no lesson, no heart, from that "issue,"—from the teachings of that grand era, blazing with genius, beautiful in arts, glorious in arms, still more glorious in the effulgence of patriotism and courage that wrested all Greece from her haughty tyrant and insatiate tax-gatherer—Athens?—*Ch. Mercury.*

THE YANKEES IN OUR MOUNTAINS.—We have heard nothing further from the report of Yankees roving on Asheville, but we have but little doubt but there are roving bands of marauders in our mountains, for in addition to the rumors which have reached here and which we have noticed, we find the following in the Columbia *Carolinian* of Wednesday:

A letter received yesterday at this office, dated at Anderson Court House, February 8, announces that passengers on the Blue Ridge Railroad report that the Yankees were at Franklin, N. C., in strong force. This place is about fifty miles from Walhalla. One or two persons had arrived at Anderson for safe keeping. The statement may be true, but there need be little fear that a raiding party of the enemy will penetrate the upper portion of our State, for the present, at least.

"SEALED PROPOSAL."

DESIRING TO ENTER INTO THE "HONORABLE estate of matrimony, I have concluded to adopt this novel method of introducing myself to the consideration of the Ladies. I must apologize to them for this unusual breach of etiquette and trust they may pass it over in silence, or at least respond sincerely and courteously. Being no hideous Gorgon or charming Adonis in person, but rather a gentleman of medium endowments both intellectually and physically, I rely rather upon circumstances; and now casting this little barque abroad upon the stormy sea of life, I fondly trust it may return to me freighted with the richest of all earthly treasures—an affectionate, dutiful and accomplished wife. Address box 407, Raleigh, N. C. Feb 12-2t*

WANTED,

NOTES OF THE FOLLOWING BANKS:
Bank of North Carolina,
" " Charlotte,
" " Cape Fear,
" " Wadesboro,
Farmers Bank of N. C.

We will redeem the above notes at the rate of one for four in silver coin. W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.
Jan 28-tf

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE

PERSONS WISHING TO PURCHASE PLOWS OF the People's Factory, will address Mr. H. L. OWEN, Hillsboro', N. C., who has charge of that department of our business at present. For points, land sides, &c., and all other things that we manufacture, address the proprietors.

SIMPSON & HOOKER,
Feb 10-1w Hillsboro', N. C.

$250 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER AT GRAham, N. C, on the 1st inst., my negro man LOUIS. He is black, thirty-five years of age, about five feet eight inches high, has thick lips, and is inclined to be cold, has lost one of his front teeth and another leans outward. No doubt he will endeavor to reach Newbern, where he was raised. The above reward of two hundred and fifty dollars, will be paid for his apprehension and confinement in any jail so that I can get him.

W. W. CLARK,
Feb 10-tf Graham, N. C.

$50 REWARD—RANAWAY, LOST OR STOLEN.

MY SMALL NEGRO BOY, SAM, DISAPPEARED from my residence in this city on Monday, the 11th of January, and has not been heard of since. He is thin, black and has a very intelligent face. Aged 11 years.—Wore a striped cap, dark woolen jacket and white pantaloons. The above reward is offered for his recovery.
Jan 26-tf H. R. BRYAN.

GLOVES AND SOCKS WANTED.

I DESIRE TO PURCHASE FOR THE SOLDIERS 10,000 pairs of Gloves and 10,000 pairs of Socks. Donations will be thankfully received.

EDWARD WARREN,
Jan 11-1m Surgeon Gen. N. C.

City papers, Greensboro' Patriot and Charlotte Bulletin copy one month and send bills to Surgeon General.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

RALEIGH, N. C., May 8, 1863.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply at once. Will give 1 pound of POWDER for 10 pound of LEAD.

THOS. HOGG Capt. C. S.
May 8-tf In charge of Ordnance.

PLANTATION FOR RENT.

A NO. 1 PLANTATION FOR RENT, 3½ MILES east of Greensboro, N. C.—about 100 acres of good corn land, large and comfortable dwelling, negro houses, large barn and stables, and all other out-houses, will be rented on good terms. Apply to me at Greensboro, N. C. J. H. TARPLEY.
Feb 8-2w*

FOR SALE,

A FEW BARRELS FIRST-RATE OLD RYE WHISkey; also, several barrels Brandy. Apply to

J. P. PRAIRIE & CO.,
Jan 13-tf Corner Harget and Wilmington sts.

WANTED TO HIRE,

FOR THE PRESENT YEAR, A GOOD CHILD'S Nurse and House Girl. None but an active, intelligent girl will answer. Apply at
Jan 6-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

MILITARY NOTICES.

Enrolling Office, 5th Cong. District. N. C.
OXFORD, January 27th 1863.

IN OBEDIENCE TO GENERAL ORDERS, NO 1, Commandant of Conscripts, Raleigh, January 20th, 1864, Militia and County Enrolling Officers, will notify all white males known between the ages of 18 and 45, within the limits of their respective regiments, to report at their county seats of their respective counties at the following times and places, for final enrollment and examination by the Medical Examining Board. This call embraces all white males between the ages of 18 and 45, whether previously exempted or not.

All those persons residing within the limits of the 40th Regiment, N. C. Militia, Franklin county, will report at Louisburg, on the 20th, 22d, 23d and 24 days of February 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 32d Regiment N. C. Militia, Nash county, will report at Nashville, on the 26th 27th, and 29th days of February and the first days of March, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 37th Regiment N. C. Militia, Warren county will report at Warrenton on the 4th, 5th, 7th, and 8th days of March, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 42d Regiment, N. C. Militia, Granville county, will report at Oxford, on the 11th, 12th, 14th and 15th days of March, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 43d Regiment N. C. Militia, Granville county, will report at Oxford, on the 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th days of March, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 46th Regiment N. C. Militia, Orange county, will report at Hillsboro', on the 22d, 23th, 24th and 25th days of March, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 45th Regiment N. C. Militia, Orange county, will report at Hillsboro'on the 26th, 28th, 29th and 30th days of March, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 38th Regiment N. C. Militia, will report at the Court House in Raleigh, on the 1st, 2d, 4th and 5th days of April, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 39th Regiment N. C. Militia, Wake county, will report at the Court House in Raleigh, on the 6th, 7th 8th and 9th days of April 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 118th Regiment, N. C. Militia, Wake county, will report at the Court House in Raleigh on the 11th, 12th, 13th and 15th days of April, 1864.

THOMAS TIBBS,
Asst Surg., Chm'n & Ex. Board.
H. C. HERNDON, M. D.
W. H. DAVIS, M. D.

A. LANDIS,
Enrolling Officer, 5th Cong. District. Feb 1-2w
Confederate copy.

Enrolling Office. 3d Congressional Dist.
GOLDSBORO', N. C. January, 29th. 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED, CHAIRMAN EXAMINING Board of this District, hereby appoints the following days and places for the examination of Conscripts, in the following counties:

21st Regiment N. C. Militia, Jacksonville Onslow, February, 20, 22, 23; 24.

26th Regiment, N. C. Militia, Kenansville, Duplin, Feb. 25, 27, 29 and March 1st.

24th Regiment N. C. Militia, Clinton, Sampson, March 3, 4, 5, 7.

25th Regiment N. C. Militia, Clinton, Sampson, March 8, 9, 10, 11.

117th Regiment N. C. Militia, Smithfield, Johnston, March 14, 15, 16, 17.

41st Regiment N. C. Militia, Smithfield, Johnston, March 18, 19, 21, 22.

27th Regiment N. C. Militia, Goldsboro', Wayne, March 24, 25, 26, 28.

28th Regiment N. C. Militia, Goldsboro', March, 29, 30, 31, April 1st.

19th Regiment N. C. Militia, Shady Grove, Jones, April 4, 5, 6, 7.

SAM'L. R. REXEY,
Surgeon, P. A. C. S., Chairman Ex. Board.

Chief Enrolling Office, 3d Cong. Dist.
GOLDSBORO', January 29th, 1864.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1, Conscript Office, Raleigh, Enrolling Officers will enrol all white males between the ages of 18 and 45, (whether previously exempted or not,) within the limits of their respective commands, and order them to appear at the above times and places, in order that their claims to exemption may be examined.

In accordance with paragraph VIII, General Orders No. 3. A. & I. G. O., all exemptions heretofore granted will be revised, and when found to have been improperly granted, revoked.

Any person who fails to report at the time appointed, will, unless satisfactory proof to the contrary can be shown, be considered as having no claims to exemption, and treated accordingly.

Attention of the county Enrolling Officers is respectfully invited to General Orders No. 1, Adjutant General's Office, N. C., which orders officers of the Home Guard to assist in arresting deserters. Their attention is also called to paragraph II, General Orders No 1, Conscript Office, Raleigh, which requires that not more than one-fourth of each Militia Regiment shall be ordered to report at the rendezvous on each day.

J. A. BARNETT,
Capt. & Chief Enrolling Officer
Feb 1-3w 3d Cong. Dist.

Adjutant and Inspector General's Office.
RICHMOND, VA., Feb. 4, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 14.

The following order is published for the information of all concerned:

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
WAR DEPARTMENT, Richmond, Feb. 1, '64.

EXCHANGE NOTICE—No. 8.

1. All prisoners heretofore held by the United States authorities, whether officers, soldiers or civilians, received at City Point, before the 1st of January, 1864, are hereby declared exchanged.

2. All officers and men of the Vicksburg capture, who reported for duty at Enterprise, Miss., at any time prior to the 14th of November, 1863, and whose names were forwarded to me by Maj. Gen. John H. Forney, are declared exchanged.

3. All officers and men of the Vicksburg capture, belonging to the 1st Tennessee Heavy Artillery, who reported for duty at Marietta, Ga., and whose names were forwarded to me by Col. A. Jackson, are declared exchanged.

RO. OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

By order:
(Signed) S. COOPER,
Feb 5-1w Adj't and Insp'r Gen'l.

Confederate newspapers publish six times and send bills to the War Department.

STEAM CIRCULAR SAW MILL FOR SALE

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE A STEAM Engine complete, with Saw Carriage, Saws, Belting, &c., in running order—Engine about thirty horse power, locomotive boiler, and immediately on Railroad. If not sold for cash will be bartered for other property. Apply in person or by letter to the subscriber at Goldsboro'.
Jan 14-2tawlm GEO. BISHOP.

SMALL POX NOTICE.

AS THE SMALL POX HAS AGAIN APPEARED in the city of Raleigh, all persons calling at the office of the Surgeon General between the hours of ten and two will be vaccinated free of charge.

EDWARD WARREN,
Jan 11-1m Surgeon General.

Daily State Journal and Semi-Weekly Standard copy one month each.

TIN-WARE.

WE WILL KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND A good assortment of Tin Ware, at Confederate rates. A liberal deduction made to the trade.

KING, POGNE & CO.,
Jan 25-1m Graham, N. C.

FOUND,

ON MARKET SQUARE, YESTERDAY, A SMALL Pocket Book, containing a small sum of money.—The owner can have the same by application at this office, describing the same and paying for this advertisement. Dec 23-tf

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
June 2-tf RALEIGH N. C.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF NINE LINES, OR LESS:

One day	$2 00	One week	$ 9 00
Two days	3 50	Two weeks	12 00
Three days	5 00	Three weeks	28 50
Four days	6 50	One month	36 00
Five days	8 00	Two months	7

Fifty words, or less, count a square, and additional square will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted twice or three times a week will be charged $2 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Governor.
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid
do George Little, Wake do
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Russ, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroller.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Major William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major Thomas D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H. Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.
Major William A. Graham, Jr., Asst Adjt General.
Lieut Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut. John B. Neathery, Wake, Asst. Adjt. General.
Lieut. Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Raleigh, Chief Justice; William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts.—Judges.—Edwin G Reade, Person; Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2d Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S Merrimon, Buncombe.

Confederate States District Court.—Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W S Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshal.

Council of State.—F B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert R Dick, Guilford; Dr James Calloway, Wilkes; L Eldridge Johnston; J R Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin; James A Patton, Buncombe.

Literary Board.—His Excellency Gov. Vance, President *Ex officio*, Rev William E Pell, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr. Wm. Sloan, of Gaston. Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Board Internal Improvements.—His Excellency Governor Vance, President *ex officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren and J H Flanner, of New Hanover. Richard H Battle, Jr Secretary.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—Hon Thomas Ruffin Alamance, Hon Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L Swain, Orange.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Wiley J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendant of Asylum for the Insane, at Raleigh.

Major W M Gordon is Superintendant of the Hillsboro Military Academy.

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, President, salary $25,000.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, Vice President, salary $8,000.

Aids to the President—Col Wm M Browne, of Ga, Col James Chestnut, of S C, Col Wm P Johnston, of Ky, Col Joseph C Ives, of Miss, Col G W C Lee, of Va, Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to President—Burton N Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—Judah P Benjamin, of La, Secretary of State. L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, Geo Davis, of North Carolina. Wade Keyes, of Ala, Assistant Attorney General. Rufus H Rhodes, of Miss, Commissioner of Patents. G E W Nelson, of Ga., Superintendent of Public Printing. R M Smith, of Va, Public Printer.

Treasury Department—C G Memminger, of S C, Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. E C Elmore, Treasure. J M Strother, of Va, Chief Clerk. Lewis Cruger, of S C, Comptroller. B Baker, of Florida, 1st Auditor. W H S Taylor, of La, 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va, Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala, Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Gen S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lieut Col John Withers, Lieut Col H L Clay, Major Ed A Palfrey, Major Chas H Lee, Major S W Melton and Captain Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors General. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga, Quartermaster General. Col L B Northrop, of S C, Commissary General. Col J Gorgas, Chief of Ordnance. S P Moore, M D, Surgeon General. C H Smith, M D, Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—S R Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E A Hitchcock, Chief Clerk. Com John R Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com Wm Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon A W Spotswood Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBree, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Postoffice Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. H St George Offutt, of Va, Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn, Chief of Appointment Bureau. John L Harrell, of Ala, Chief Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N C, Chief Clerk.

CITY OF RALEIGH.

Mayor—Wm. H. Harrison.

COMMISSIONERS.

Western Ward—W. H. Tucker, Alex. Creech and P. Overby.

Middle Ward—W. R. Richardson, Augustus L. Longee and S. W. Scott.

Eastern Ward—Dr. W. H. McKee, J. J. Overby and N. S. Harp.

J. J. Christopher is Clerk to the Board and City Tax Collector.

W. R. Richardson is City Treasurer.

Town Constables—J. J. Betts, Chief—N. V. Denton, Assistant.

K. P. Battle, City Attorney.

J L Pennington, City Printer.

F. G. King, Weigh Master.

NIGHT WATCH.

Captain—C. H. Horton.

Watchmen—E. A. Johnston, Wm. Beevers Wm. C. Parker, M. C. Luter, C. A. Driver and Wm. Overby.

The last Wednesday night of each month is the time fixed for the regular meetings of the Board.

TRAVELER'S GUIDE—ARRIVAL AND DEPARTUBE OF TRAINS AT RALEIGH

North Carolina Rail Road.

Mail train going East—arrives at 8:40 a m, leaves at 10:10 a m.

Going West—arrives at 12 night, leaves at 1 night.

Accommodation train going East arrives at 11 night, leaves 12:5 night.

Going West—arrives at 12:30 p m, leaves 1:20 p m.

Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road.

Mail train going North—leaves at 11 a m, arrives at 1 night.

Accommodation train going North—arrives at 12:45 a m, leaves 11:50 night.

PLOWS FOR BARTER—IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS A LOT OF SUPERIOR Plows well adapted to the new counties of North Carolina, which he will exchange for corn, bacon and lard, the two last articles preferred—at old prices for plows and the articles named.

Refers to Council Wooten, a scientific and good farmer, who is now using the plows with great satisfaction.

The corn, bacon or lard must be delivered at Hillsboro and the subscriber will deliver the plows at any point on the Railroad. Plow points furnished when desired.
Jan 29-3m H. L. OWEN.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

A GOOD PIANO. APPLY AT
Jan 30-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY, FEB. 13, 1864.

Public Meetings.

We publish to-day the proceedings of public meetings recently held in Rutherford, Chatham and Cabarrus. These meetings are called, conducted and attended by good, loyal citizens, and we have no right, even if we desired it, to withhold their proceedings from the public.

The meeting in Rutherford was addressed by the member elect to Congress from that district, and its proceedings were participated in by several members of the Legislature. Certainly these gentlemen, the chosen representatives of our mountain region, which has sent forth its tens of thousands to fight the battles of the country, cannot be traitors. No, they and those for whom they speak are as true as any in the land, and whether they are right in demanding a Convention or not, or whether one be called or not, they will perform their whole duty to the State and Confederacy, hereafter as heretofore, and it is the factionists who abuse and traduce them that are the real enemies of the country.

The meeting in Chatham was attended by many of the most respectable gentlemen in the county, and was addressed by J. H. Haughton, Esq., a gentleman who has sons in the army, a man who has contributed largely and freely of his means for the prosecution of the war, and whose loyalty no one dare assail.

The meeting in Cabarrus was participated in by some of the most respectable men in the county—men whose sons are in the army, and who have done and are doing all they can for the successful prosecution of the war. They are good and true men. As to the policy of these meetings, at this time, or the call for a Convention, we have taken no position. We think the call for a Convention should depend a good deal, if not entirely, on the final action of the present Congress as effecting the personal rights and liberties of the people. If the general government will protect our citizens in the exercise of all constitutional rights, then nothing can relieve the State from its obligation to stand by the government at all hazards and to the last extremity. All our people want is to enjoy freedom, at home, while fighting a distant enemy for liberty for the whole people, and as long as Congress shall respect the provisions of the Constitution and respect the rights of the citizens, the government will find no State more zealous in co-operating with it in the prosecution of the war than North Carolina.

These meetings all endorse Gov. Vance and appeal to him to help them to inaugurate steps looking to peace. Believing that the peace party of the North would join hands with them if negotiations could be commenced, they earnestly desire the effort should be made; but if unsuccessful they express a determination to fight on and suffer on until the North will propose or accede to terms that we can accept. We see no treason in all this, nor can we see how the "agitation" will injure the cause. If the ballot box is still to rule in this country, the people are the masters of their rulers, and can change them at pleasure.

We have been requested by good, loyal men to publish these proceedings, and deem it but proper that these explanations of our own should accompany them.

Feed the Army.

Every intelligent man in the Confederacy, outside of the Confederate Congress, seems to realize the necessity of raising provisions to feed the armies as well as armies to fight our battles. War is a science and men are as necessary at home as in the field, and when any country or people neglect the home interests they cannot long keep up a war. We have insisted on filling up the ranks of our armies, and we have done so in good faith, but we must also insist on the industrial interests of the country being attended to. And Congress is the body to regulate these matters and attend to these interests, and any attempt to shift the responsibility upon the shoulders of the President, already overburdened by the cares and arduous labors of his responsible position, will be mean and contemptible. Let Congress designate what classes of persons shall serve in the army and name those who are required at home, and not attempt to screen themselves from the performance of their legitimate duties by passing a bill authorizing the President to enroll all men between 18 and 45, and then detail such as he, or local understrappers in buckram, may think necessary to carry on the industrial and domestic concerns of the country. We are not only opposed to conferring upon the President any power not authorized by the Constitution, but we are opposed to imposing upon him the duties that belong to another branch of the government. That the President will do the best he can we have but little doubt, provided the legislative branch of the government comes fully up to the measure of its duty; but to declare war and raise armies are duties that devolve upon Congress, and not the Executive.

We have justified the conscript act on account of the exigency that brought it forth, but it is clear to the dullest comprehension that had the authorities have done their duty in the earlier stages of the struggle, such a resort to the exercise of a doubtful power would never have been necessary; and that when the bill was passed, the substitute clause and the twenty negro exemption feature were outrages upon the rights of citizens and an insult to the intelligence of the masses of the country.

But these things are passed—that is the injury is done and is irreparable, to a great extent, but we may profit by the past and endeavor to do better in the future. Let, then, the military bill be so framed as to take in the drones and non-producers, and leave at home those persons whose presence are necessary to the production of supplies and to the good working of all domestic pursuits. Do this, and give the President no more power over the citizen than he has got—by no means any that is not authorized by the constitution—and the people throughout the country will stand by the government; the armies will be fed and clothed, and, under Providence we may achieve our independence.

But we set out to say something about feeding the army, and the following letter, which we copy from a Western paper, contains some homely truths upon this point, and we commend it to the consideration of those in authority:

"Much has been written about 'the wants of the times,' and 'the needs of the hour.' But did it ever occur to the outside world that a soldier's patriotism, in its intensity, depends much upon what he gets to eat? Yet it is even so. Soldiers, as I know from experience and good observation, are made more spirited and enthusiastic in the cause of their country when rations are abundant. The army of Tennessee fought their best battles at Murfreesboro', when they were getting more than they could possibly devour, and their shabby fight at Missionary Ridge was owing in no small degree to their being two-thirds starved, and, consequently, disheartened. Now, Messrs. Editors, I am a private, and write for the good of my country, and not for the purpose of gaining an immortality. And if you think my article is not fit for your paper, please, any how, write for the attention of the public, that the "morals" of the army of Tennessee is greatly injured by the miserable rations that are dealt out to them.

Now, what does a soldier of this army get to eat? I will tell you. A barely sufficient quantity of corn meal, and only as much beef for two days as he can eat at one meal. And that beef the poorest that was ever fed to a mortal being. Frequently it is the case that a cow that can't get up, is knocked in the head, and distributed to the soldiers for rations. Let me give you an amusing fact. Not long since, I saved three day's rations of beef, and then cooked it and eat it at one meal. And let it be known that this is the common way of getting rid of beef among the "chivalry." And then we do not see flour more than once a week, and then have to eat it without its being seasoned with grease or lard. Now, what is the remedy? I answer, FEED, FEED. Soldiers desert because they are starving. Mules and horses die by the hundreds for want of "rougage," to use the term among the teamsters. If there is plenty of food in the country, let the soldier have it, and if there is not, put no more men in the field. I give you my honor, that this is the common sentiment of the privates of this army.

Still Fiddling.

A portion of the good people of Richmond are still fiddling. The fact that flour is selling at $210 per barrel and meat at $4 per pound, makes no difference—debauchery and sin holds high carnival, and though the poor and virtuous may suffer and some of them starve, the pampered official, the monied blockader and the wealthy speculator and extortioner must have their fun, and the dance goes on. Much is said in the religious papers and at the quarterly meetings about sending missionaries to the army, and we agree that some of our heroic soldiers may be a little sinful and that religious instruction may do them some good, but would it not be well to stop some of the most effective workers in the Lord's Vineyard at Richmond and try to redeem some of the followers of Satan in that modern Sodom? We throw out the suggestion for the consideration of those whose kingdom is not of this world, and hope it will be viewed in that christian spirit in which it is tendered. We do not mean to reflect upon the original pannel—the old citizens of Richmond, for there were but few communities more refined and virtuous—but it is to the new comers from "My Maryland," the northern cities and Europe that we would have shepherds extend the bread of life.

These suggestions have been brought forth by the following item which we find in the *Whig*:

PARTIES—One of the least hopeful "signs of the times," is the prevailing mania for parties and frivolity in this city. There has never been a gayer winter in Richmond. Balls and parties every night! One night last week there were seven parties, at each of which, no doubt, there was a display of extravagance rarely seen in the halcyon days of peace. Go on, good people. It is better to be merry than sad. The wolf is far away from your doors, and it signifieth no thing to you that thousands of our heroic soldiers are shoeless and comfortless; or that a multitude of mothers, wives and children of the gallant defenders of our country's rights are sorely pinched by hunger and want—aye, starving, or dying from broken hearts. The most hopeful patriot among us must abate his hope somewhat when he reflects that this sin of levity will surely provoke the wrath and displeasure of the God of nations.

The Peninsula Raid.

We are enabled, says the *Dispatch*, through a scout who captured two soldiers of the raiding force which came up the Peninsula on Sunday, to give a reliable statement of the regiments engaged in the expedition.

The white infantry consisted of the 118th, 130th, and 148th New York regiments. The negro infantry of the 4th and 6th Maryland and 5th Pennsylvania regiments.

The cavalry force was under command of Col Onderdonk, and included the 1st New York Mounted Rifles, Col. Dodge; the 11th Penn., Col. Spears; the 5th Penn., the 3d and 20th New York, the 1st District of Columbia, (negro,) mounted and armed with sixteen shooter revolving rifles, and another company from Washington city.

The artillery consisted of four batteries (16 pieces) of 12-pounder guns.

The whole expedition is supposed to have numbered 10,000 men, and was piloted by Wilson, Thomas, and another deserter from our army. Gen. Wistar was in command of the whole force.

So it seems "My Maryland" has not only filled the Confederate Capital with "plugs" and cutthroats, but she sends her *negro* regiments to assist in sacking the place. And are extremists still of the opinion that we must fight until "Maryland is free?"

AND STILL THEY COME.—The 29th and 39th regiments N. C Troops, now stationed at Meredian, Miss., have re-enlisted for the war. We have this from a gentleman connected with the Adjutant-General's office, and can assure the public that it is not only reliable, but certain. The 29th was formerly commanded by Gen. Robt. B. Vance, now prisoner of war, and the 39th is commanded by Col. David Coleman. These regiments, since their organization, have served in Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, and now they re-enlist for the war! Noble veterans! All honor to our self-sacrificing soldiers!

We regret to learn that Gen. W. E. Mann, of Pasquotank; member of the House of Commons, was recently taken prisoner, with a number of other gentlemen, by the Yankees. He was taken at Colerain, on the Chowan river, on the 28th ult.

Fifty thousand dollars reward is offered for the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who set fire to a large lot of cotton, in Wilmington, on the night of the 8th instant.

For the Progress.]

Public Meeting in Rutherford County.

It having been announced that Gen. Logan, the member elect to Congress from this, the 10th Congressional district, would address the citizens of this county at Rutherfordton, on Monday the 1st day of February, one of the largest and most respectable assemblages of people met that has since the breaking out of the war, and after Gen. Logan had set forth his views upon the condition of the country, and the course he would pursue while a member of Congress, to the great satisfaction of his numerous friends in this county, Mr. Carpenter, one of the members of the Legislature from this county, suggested the propriety of holding a meeting expressive of the views of the people of the county, and moved that Israel P. Sorrells, Esq., be called to the chair, and Lieut. John E. McFarland be requested to act as Secretary, which being agreed to, the chairman explained the object of the meeting in a few brief but pertinent remarks.

On motion, the chairman appointed the following committee to draft resolutions for the action of this meeting: Col. C. L. Harris, Jonathan Hampton, K. J. McCraw, J. M. Allen and J. B. Carpenter, Esqs.

On motion, the chairman was added to the committee.

The committee, after a short absence, during which time A. R. Bryan, Esq., addressed the meeting, opposing a Convention of the State, as he thought it could do no good and would be expensive, returned and reported through Mr. Carpenter the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, a cruel and destructive war has been raging for nearly three years between the United States and Confederate States of America; and whereas, in our opinion a continuance of the same will be productive of greater loss of property and life than heretofore, and may endanger our liberties so dearly bought by our ancestors of the revolution; and whereas, we believe the pending difficulties must some day be settled by negotiations, be it therefore

Resolved, That we desire to hold ourselves guiltless of the shedding of one drop of blood beyond that which is necessary to the securing of an honorable peace with our enemies, and to that end we desire to make known to the fair-minded men of the North who have, on various occasions, expressed a willingness for amicable reference, and who have been and are still organizing themselves for the same, that we, a portion of the people of Western North Carolina, will cheerfully respond to their wishes and reciprocate their sentiments, believing it our duty as christians and patriots to neglect no means of negotiations which may effect a settlement of our difficulties and stay the shedding of blood.

Be it further resolved, That His Excellency, Gov. Z. B. Vance, be earnestly requested to assemble the General Assembly of our State as soon as practicable, that a Convention may be called to take into consideration the subject of the first resolution, and any other subject of importance that may be presented.

Be it further resolved, That a copy of the resolutions be forwarded to the Governor, also to the *Standard* for publication, with the request that the Henderson *Times* copy.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

ISRAEL P. SORRELLS, Chairman.

JOHN E. MCFARLAND, Secretary.

For the Progress.]

Public Meeting in Chatham County.

According to previous notice, quite a respectable meeting was held at Hezekiah Henderson's store, on Thursday the 4th of February, 1864, on motion of Thomas B. Long, Amos Richardson was called to the chair, and Claiborne Justice requested to act as secretary. At the request of the chairman, Mr. Long explained the object of the meeting and introduced Mr. John H. Haughton to the assembly, who addressed the meeting with his usual force and ability in a speech of an half hour or more. After he concluded, Mr. Long introduced the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by the meeting:

Resolved, That we still claim the right of freemen to assemble together to consult for the good of our country.

Resolved, That it is perfectly clear to the minds of all sensible people that this war can never be settled by the sword.

Resolved, That we are in favor of a Convention, to be held in the city of Raleigh, and we desire to hear of one being held in all the Southern States, that we may meet in general Convention to propose terms to the United States that this war may be settled.

Resolved, That the vote upon the resolutions introduced by the Hon. Fernando Wood, of New York, to send delegates to our capital to open peace negotiations, shows most conclusively that there is a large peace party at the North, and we consider it our imperative duty to join our wishes with theirs to that end. It will save the lives of many of our gallant boys, who to day are but moving targets for deadly weapons.

Resolved, That it is the least of our intention to give aid and comfort to the enemy, and we would here urge upon our soldiers the duty they have sworn to perform: *Stand by your colors while your friends at home tender the olive branch of peace.*

Resolved, That we are opposed to the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*. When once gone our liberties die with it. We are opposed to such despotism.

Resolved, That we think no time should be lost.—If anything has to be done, it must be done now—delays breed dangers—and we most respectfully call upon our friends in adjoining counties to meet together and keep the ball in motion.

Resolved, That in Gov. Vance we have found a faithful and impartial servant, and we hope it may meet with his approbation of convene the Legislature for the purpose of calling a Convention.

Resolved, That the masses of the people owe a debt of gratitude to that able champion of our rights, W. W. Holden, that can never be paid, for the bold, able, and fearless manner in which he has conducted himself during this struggle. He has been the lamp to guide those who have desired to do right; and if any man ever did deserve the plaudits of his country, he does. The bold, rampant secessionist has heard from him; the extortioner knows him; and the despot fear him. The poor, hungry wives and children of absent fathers love him for his efforts in their behalf; and the law abiding, true, plain, honest people of North Caroli a will honor his name while his life will be a part of history.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Raleigh *Standard*, Daily *Progress*, and all papers friendly to the cause.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

AMOS RICHARDSON, Chm'n.

CLAIBONE JUSTICE, Sec'y.

For the Progress.]

Public Meeting in Cabarrus County.

According to previous notice, quite a respectable meeting was held at Mr. John Heilman's Mill, on Saturday, the 6th inst., at which John Heilman was appointed Chairman, and C. Newsom Secretary.—The Chairman having stated the object of the meeting in a few appropriate remarks, on motion of A. M. Cook, Capt. J. West, Jacob Cline, N. Cook, A. Bostian, and J. Correll were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the same, who, in a short time, reported through their chairman the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, A crisis has reached that point in our national affairs, in which it behooves North Carolina, ever jealous and watchful of the rights and liberties of her people, to arouse from her lethargy, rise in her might and say whether her flag, the pride of a Gaston, Stanly, and Macon, shall wave over her sons as freemen or slaves; therefore be it

Resolved, That the war has lasted long enough, and that the people of North Carolina, in their sovereign capacity, should propose a cessation of hostilities until an effort is made, through a Convention, for an honorable peace.

Resolved, That North Carolina had no hand in making this war, notwithstanding the blood of her sons crieth from more than twenty thousand graves—from the battlefields of Great Bethel to that of Chickamauga.

Resolved, That the political demagogues and speculators, should be conscribed in the army or driven out of the South, for they are the parties for prosecuting this war to the last man and the last dollar, utterly regardless of the woe and misery in the land, and opposed to all measures of peace emenating from the people.

Resolved, That this government was made by the people, and belongs to the people, and they have the right to rule, and say what shall be and what shall not be, in defiance of tyrants or dictators.

Resolved, That we most heartily endorse Gov. Vance in maintaining the supremacy of the civil over the military law, and we appeal to him to go with the people, stand by them, and, if necessary, die by them in this their hour of trial and tribulation, and an age to come will rise up and call him blessed; his God is the people's God, and the people's God is his God, and woe to the man who opposes the people.

Resolved, That we regard the Legislature of North Carolina as a sentinel upon the watch-tower, placed there by the people to watch and guard their liberties, and no period in the history of the State ever demanded the presence of that body more imperatively than the present.

Resolved, That the desperate measures introduced before Congress, by irresponsible representatives, threatening to sweep from the States the last vestige of civil and political liberty, admonishes us to be more than vigilant.

Resolved, That we call upon Gov. Vance to convene the Legislature immediately, and we call upon that body to submit the question of "Convention or no Convention" to the people, believing that the people of North Carolina are able and competent to manage their own affairs.

Resolved, That the people may cry "peace, peace," but there will be no peace until it is obtained through a Convention, and we appeal to the people from the seaboard to the mountains, to demand of their representatives a Convention; then let us make a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether, until we have an honorable and lasting peace.

Resolved, That in the approaching gubernatorial election, we will support no man who is not pledged, yea, doubly pledged, to go with the people, heed their wishes, and respect their sentiments.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Gov. Vance, and request him to lay the same before the next General Assembly.

Resolved, That W. W. Holden is the great champion of the great cause of Conservatism in the South; and when his old mother State forgets him, may her right hand forget its cunning, and her tongue cleave to the roof her mouth.

Resolved, That we endorse the *Progress* in its bold and fearless defence of the rights and liberties of the people; and we say to Mr. Pennington, "lay on McDuff."

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

JOHN HIELMAN, Ch'n.

C. NEWSOM, Sec'y.

The *Progress*, in noticing the appearance of the *North Carolinian* at Fayetteville, says:

"A newspaper that will reflect the sentiments of the people of that section is much needed in Fayetteville, and we congratulate them in their good fortune and urge them to sustain the enterprise."

Do not the Fayetteville *Observer* and *N. C. Presbyterian* "reflect the sentiments of the people" of that town and section? What say the people of Fayetteville to the insinuation that they do not? They are true to the South and the State. Is the *Carolinian* to reflect opposite sentiments? What says the *Carolinian?*

The above, from the Raleigh *Confederate*, is undoubtedly intended to draw us out into some declaration of principles. We had thought that any further declaration upon our part was unnecessary, for we intended to be sufficiently explicit in our first issue. And we imagined that we had been so, for the *Confederate* did us the honor to copy, with evident approval, some of our remarks upon that occasion.

As to the interrogation, whether it was our intention to reflect sentiments that are untrue to the South and the State, none knows better than the *Confederate*, that we have already shown our devotion both to the State and to the South, and that this is too late a day to propound such questions.

We have the highest esteem for the editors of both the journals alluded to, and would not, if we could, supplant them in the hold they have upon the affections of the community. We know them to be high toned, honorable christian gentlemen, and should regret, exceedingly, that at any time hereafter we should have occasion to differ from them. But if the publication of an independent newspaper, unbiased by political partyism, shall reflect the sentiments of the people of this community, then do we expect to be an humble competitor for that position.

We here repeat, however, that no attempt of the press at Raleigh or elsewhere can possibly lead us, in any way, to indulge in party discussions, or in controversies of any nature whatever.—*Carolinian.*

We did not notice the allusion of the *Confederate* because we did not desire to get up a discussion with that sheet or draw it from that dignified course it marked out for itself in its first issue. We want no ill-natured controversy with any cotemporary, and will have none when we can possibly avoid it.

The *Presbyterian* being a *religious* journal we had no reference to it whatever. We suppose it "reflects" the sentiments of the people of the denomination for whose benefit it is published, and has the good sense to keep out of politics. But we repeat—"a newspaper that will reflect the sentiments of the people of that section is much needed," and we hope the *Carolinian* will refuse to truckle to power, and give the people a fearless, independent journal.

We again express the opinion that Congress should leave the press entirely free by exempting all persons legitimately connected with the printing business, or suppress it altogether. There should be no partial exemptions. We can see no reason why an editor, who is not a practical printer should, be conscribed, while one who is a practical printer is exempted. Editing is as much a *trade* as printing, and both are necessary to publish a newspaper. Nor can we appreciate the wisdom of the House in its desire to suppress all papers started since a certain date. Let all in existence at the time of the passage of the law or before go on, or sweep them all away and give us total darkness.

A gentleman of this city has received a letter from Capt. M. L. Eure, member of the State Senate from Chowan and Gates, dated Johnson's Island, January 23d, 1864. Capt. Eure was captured at Gettysburg and has been a prisoner of war ever since. He is well, but complains of the monotony of life on Johnson's Island.

We learn that a pair of fine shad found their way to the Executive Mansion on yesterday, the first, we believe, that have reached the city this season. They were caught in the Neuse, below Kinston, and were brought up by a gentleman who had been spending some days with some of his soldier friends. The Yankees cannot blockade the fish or keep our boys from "bagging" them.

We learned just before going to press last night that the veteran soldier and distinguished General Braxton Bragg, was expected to arrive in the city by the 11 o'clock train from the West. Whether he was to stop or go on to Richmond we could not ascertain.

We are glad to learn from a gentleman who has recently visited the headquarters of Col. Whiting that the command of that gallant officer is in fine health and spirits and doing good service in the section where they are operating.

We learn that more of the deserters, captured in the recent advance of our forces towards Newbern, were to have been hung at Kinston yesterday.

Proceedings of the Board of Commissioners.

RALEIGH, Feb. 12, 1864.

Special meeting of the board of Commissioners held this evening: Present,

Wm. H. Harrison, Esq., Mayor. Messrs. Dr. Wm. H. McKee, S. W. Scott, N. S. Harp, J. J. Overby, W. R. Richardson, A. L. Lougee, P. Overby and A. Crooch Commissioners.

A communication was received and read, from Gov. Charles Manly, calling the attention of the Board to the Grave Yard.

On motion of Dr. McKee, ordered that the Committee on Grave Yard be instructed to repair the fences, &c.

On motion the Grave Yard Committee were requested to ascertain if a house can be rented for the Sexton for the present year.

Mr. D. A. Wicker, petitioned the Board, to be recommended to the County Court as a suitable person to retail spiritous liquors in the small measure, at his place of business on Hillsboro' street, which on motion was granted.

Dr. McKee offered the following Ordinance which was adopted:

Be it ordained by the Commissioners of the City of Raleigh, That chapter 70 of the Ordinance be amended by adding thereto the following section:

1. The Board of Commissioners, whenever in their opinion it may be safe so to do, may allow any person afflicted with small pox or other mortal disease of infectious or contagious nature to remain in the City, and if they deem it necessary in order to prevent the further spread of the disease, they may employ a guard to prevent any person, without the consent of the Mayor, from entering into or going out of the premises, which may be the person afflicted, and the expense of such guard shall be borne by the person afflicted, or by the parent or guardian if he be a minor, or by the owner if he be a slave, and may be recovered by warrant before the Mayor.

On motion the Board adjourned.

J. J. CHRISTOPHERS, Clerk.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SERVANT WANTED.

A WOMAN THAT CAN DO THE GENERAL HOUSE work of a small family, and who can come well recommended will be paid good wages by applying at PROGRESS OFFICE.
Feb 12 3t*

TO RENT,

A HOUSE IN MOUNT PLEASANT, CABARRUS county, N. C., 9 miles Southeast from Concord and on the N. C. Railroad, containing 8 rooms 20x20 and 8 rooms 20x30 feet; a good fire-place to each room. Double brick Kitchen and other out-buildings.

For further particulars apply to MATHIAS BARRINGER in Mount Pleasant, or to ALFRED SMITH, Whitevill, N. C.
Feb 12tf

ATTENTION "B" COMPANY.

APPEAR PROMPTLY ON NASH SQUARE TO-DAY (Saturday) at 3 o'clock, p. m.
By order of Col. Harrison: W. H FINCH, Captain Com'd'g.
Feb 13-1t

ATTENTION COMPANY D.

YOU ARE NOTIFIED TO ATTEND A DRILL OF your company this evening at 3½ o'clock.
By order of CAPT. W. R. RICHARDSON.
Feb 13-1t

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES

FOR SALE.

ONE FULL CASE OF MATHEMATICAL INSTRUments with Ivory Scale; 2 foot Gunter's Scale; one fine Field Telescope. With this instrument a picket can see a Yankee as far as he can see a wheat field. Price $100 for the Telescope. J. H. KIRKHAM,
Feb 12 2t* 2 doors South of the Express Office.

AUCTION SALE ON MONDAY NEXT (Court Week.)

WE WILL SELL IN FRONT OF OUR SALES room, commencing at 11 o'clock, a. m.—
A considerable lot of Household & Kitchen Furniture
Crockery and Glassware.
One excellent Piano.
An assorted lot of Shoes.
One or two good Harness Horses.
One leather top Buggy, with Harness.
One nearly new Buggy, with steel tire, with set Double Harness.
One Negro Woman, 18 years old.
A lot of dry Virginia Salt, in sacks.
Together with quite a number of other articles.
CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Feb 11-4t Auctioneers.

FOR SALE.

TWO CONFEDERATE EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS for sale; $500 each. Apply to
J. H. KIRKHAM,
Feb 11-3t Raleigh.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

I OFFER FOR SALE A SPLENDID BRICK DWELLing House and a 2 acre Lot and out buildings.

—ALSO—

three-fourths of a Store, all in the town of Murfreesboro, N. C., and 100 acres of land about 1 mile from town. Two Plantations in Bertie county, situated on Cashie river, one containing 800 acres, the other 1,000 acres, with a Fishery one mile from the landing on the plantation, and may really turn out one of the best in the State. There is upon both farms good dwellings and all necessary out houses, apple and peach orchards. All these lands are well adapted to the cultivation of cotton, corn and peas.

—ALSO—

one tract of land in Stanly county, N. C., adjoining Cabarrus county, 12 miles from Concord Depot, 3 miles from Rocky river and 2 miles from Barrier's Mills, containing 1,200 acres. The land is nearly all level. It is said there is plenty lime stone. This is a splendid farm for wheat, tobacco, corn, &c., &c. This is a rare opportunity for investment and seldom offered. Apply to
P. HENNEBERRY,
Feb 3-1m Windsor, N. C.
Standard and Petersburg Express copy 30 times.

FOR SALE,

5,000 NO. 11, NO. 60 AND NO. 0 PLOW POINTS and Landsides.
400 No. 11, No. 60 and No. 0 Plows.
2,000 Plow Bolts.
8,000 Bar Iron from 1 to 3 inches wide.
Jan 21-1m* SHAW, WILLIAMSON & CO.

JUST RECEIVED,

36 DOZEN ENGLISH ROOLER SHEEP-SKINS, for Cotton Factories.
200 dozen J. & P. Coates' White Spool Cotton.
JAMES Y. WHITTED & CO.,
Feb 8-1w Hillsboro, N. C.

WANTED.

I DESIRE TO PURCHASE, ON GOVERNMENT account for a Wagon Factory at this place, the following Machines:
One Turning Lathe,
do Mortising Machine,
do Shaping do
do Spoke Lathe,
do Tenoning Machine,
do Planing do
do Sash Saw.
Persons having any of the above articles will please communicate with me at once, should they desire to sell the same.
A. R. GRIFFIN,
Feb 8-1w Major & Q. M.